

FOOTBALL



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The Gleaner

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NO. 11

LITERAE.

M. M. Schlosberg, Editor, '19.

WAR REALIZATION

IDEALISM? That is what one would have called it before April, 1917. No, not a bit of it now. The explicit evidence of "Cause and Effect" must follow the course of human events. There are certain fundamentals underlying the causes of this war; so too must there be essential effects produced. Many of the causes are publicly known, others are secretly held by rulers and their advisors. The resultant factors bear directly on the changeable attitude of the human mind and the almost unresisting forces at the disposal of the human hand.

THE HUMAN MIND CRUSHES BENEATH THE STRIFE

The great calamities created by a state of war need not be reviewed in order to show its effects on man. The hardships—mental and physical tortures, are in the main untold; their actuality cannot be portrayed by pen. Hunger may appear harsh, but when coupled with bodily disfiguration and mental torture—reflection of past home comforts, fear of the future, and loss of kinsfolk, the condition of affairs cannot be described in its true actuality. Only those participating in the scenes of such horrors can judge best the barbarity of the human race, in this, the period of "World Civilization;" the mere mention of war is enough to drive them insane. Being taught by bitter personal experiences it is little wonder as to the changed attitude of the mind. The people will be self-constricted to forbear and to sacrifice.

TREND OF AFFAIRS

As, is the general acceptance—that the world progresses materially from wars, the moral aspect must also be affected; and must be accepted as improved or debased. Advancement in science and industry, is also a marked factor fostered by greater necessity than in peaceful times. These factors generally resolve themselves at the expense of the weaker nation involved.

One nation becomes a world power through war achievement, by eliminating the smaller or weaker; not necessarily demoralizing the victim, but planing the conquered in such a position that recuperation is gradual and, to a more or less degree, degrading. The outcome of this war may have netted the same results, but during the progress of the war the policies of those involved as the "Allies of Democracy," and who will distate the terms of peace, were changed. A change from plunder and material gains to those of justice and lasting peace.

OLD SETTLEMENTS

The culmination of wars in the past mainly terminated by the annexation of territory, levying of indemnities, with no definite stipulation as to the future relationship of the countries involved. There remained a hatred between combatants. On the one hand the conquered, ever mindful and eager for retaliation; and on the other hand the victors holding the dread of a counter attempt on the part of the victims, held apart the spirit of brotherhood.

NEW SETTLEMENTS

The settlement of this war will be in terms of justice the Allied powers have long ago abandoned the greed for stealing land. The Allied policies lay in that direction which corrects wrongs by dealing justly with the offenders. They do not ask the offenders bear the financial strain by a levy of a tremendous indemnity of restriction. Demanding an indemnity from them is meting out ustice in so far as covering the cost of the war is concerned, but exceeding that would be usury. Demanding a vassal indemnity would be disastrous at this stage of international development. Germany and her Allies are wrong, as indications show, and should be made to amend her ways, and in time she may rise to a higher standard and vindicate her selfish, deceitful, thwarted plans, that has brought untold sufferings, death and degeneracy to the hpman race, With all these attributed to them there is the absence of that inward hatred exemplified in previous wars. Thus we see that annexation, indemnity and hatred are unimportant factors in the culmination of peace settlement and lost traits for the future acquisitions of nations.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Industry and commerce afe sometimes stimulated

by war. They are things men fight for. Preceding and during a state of war industry is largely profitable only in so far as concerns the necessities for war execution. The other industries are partially diminished, with the exception of a few that are urgent for civilian life. Commerce is semi-dormant. The transportation industry looms up as a war god; often deciding the destiny of a nation. Agriculture becomes the watchword of victory. At the close of strife there comes a period of industrial and financial distress; most likely to be extremely acute in the countries that have been beaten, to a much less degree in the victorious countries. Industry takes a gradual or sudden slump and oftentimes becomes paralyzed for the lack of financial support. Hardships and misery continue to harass the people, as though the miseries and tortures of war were permanent inflictions. This reign of terror gradually gives way to a prosperous industrial and commercial period. But this is merely correcting the miserable trade and industrial conditions, which if war was averted, would never necessitate renovation. It is doubtful whether war is profitable to the advancement of industry and commerce due to the sagging condition created.

SCIENCE

Science is also stimulated by war. But men do not fight for the advancement of science; science develops. Though these discoveries may have been unfurled in the past, they are regarded as a premature development of science. Though these discoveries may have been unfurled in the course of time and exposed to the human race by evolution, it is of little advantage considering the conditions under which they were brought about. Many discoveries merely become the factors for triumph and exploration of wanton waste and extravagance. In every war great strides have been made by inventors and scientists, but those of today outmarvel those of the past. War ingenuity has been taxed to an almost unthinkable degree; changes have been brought about that startle the world and give rise to the almost supposedly superstition of magical power. These achievements are not to cease not that the flame of hell on earth is smothered. Even now at the present time these achievements are shaping themselves as fundamental construction for universal brotherhood. The various "war science commissions" are automatically forming bodies with the promotion of "peaceful industries" in view. All the deadly war con-

trivances when moulded into peaceful devices will greatly aid in bringing world union; and then when civilization has progressed thus far, the people will beat their swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning forks.

MORAL ASPECTS

The moral aspect of the present war can best be exemplified by the blessing of sacrifice that spread throughout the entire world. Countless lives have been given in support of an ideal, far reaching in its scope, Untold sufferings and miseries, trials and tribulations unrecorded, inhuman torture, and inflictions unnecessarily committed has been the trend of affairs in the zone of conflict. With shame do we look back upon the deeds of man's hand. But with all of this dreadful ness there is to be found a soft touch of pity and of sacrifice. Never before has neighbor Smith been so anxious about neighbor Jones' son. To what ends has not the human race gone to set aright this great unavoidable catastrophe? Personal risk, self-denial, gifts of money—which to many has been their sole object in life; and even life itself, (a treasure of treasures) has been offered up on the altar of sacrifice. And to what avail? That peace may reign over the earth; that men may dwell together as brethren; and that justice be established and tyranny be exterminated from the face of the earth. If this factor of war affect (sacrifice) is rooted deeply in the souls of mankind, the lives lost in this greatest of conflicts shall not have died in vain.

LIFE, MONEY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

War is accompanied by many evil working effects which must be the inevitable outcome whether the war is just or unjust. The loss of innocent human life is the greatest evil I can attribute to war. It may be of interest to note the cost in lives and money of other wars, both American and European:

American	Death	Cost in Dollars
War of 1812	50,000	300,000,000
Mexican War	50,000	180,000,000
Civil War	180,000	8,000,000,000
European		
Franco-Prussian	225,000	3,000,000,000
Boer War	125,000	1,300,000,000
Franco-Austrian	225,000	3,250,000,000
Great World Conflict		
(1914-1918 Est.)	7,000,000,000	200,000,000,000

From this table one may see the tremendous casualty of life and the enormous expenditure of money due to a century of war. National debts have been created by the belligerents which a generation ago would have meant wholesale bankruptcy, and in fact, several nations have met with this fate. But these are not the only losses. Peaceful industry, commerce, literature and art in practically all the European countries have been in suspension. Work which required toil of generations to accomplish is scattered to the four winds in the time necessary to load and charge a war machine. War in all of its phases held almost naught except degeneracy in one form or another. This, the supposedly last of all wars, holds forth open arms for universal coalition for war extermination whereas past wars left fields wide and spacious for the enlargement of hostile activity.

CONCLUSION

It must not be forgotten that this war was wholly unlike any recent wars, although it presents analogies that recall earlier struggles in Europe. The war was not won simply by direct military effort. The objects of the victors to a large extent, were formed as the war progressed. The principle object was to prove to mankind the superiority of the interlacings of a world-wide civilization over the separate groupings of national units. It is not Germany alone that must abandon those phases of nationalism, or of empire-seeking, that are harmful to mankind as a whole. All the peoples—not least the Germans themselves—had a terrible demonstration of the meaning and value of world-wide association. International society had progressed much faster than means had been provided for supporting it. National governments, being a law unto themselves, had not been capable of protecting the immense network of interests that did not owe allegiance to any one country because they were scattered, and thus conflicted. Nationalism does not fit existing human society. Internationalism, therefore, must be organized and this organization so constructed that one nation cannot left up syord against another and that they will learn war no more.

J. I. MANNES, '19.



The Gleaner

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 George Wolf, Agriculture
 Samuel Miller, Athletics
 Arthur Neubauer, Class and Clubs
 Julius Brodke, Exchange

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FOOTBALL

In the realm of school and college sport football holds the same commanding position that base ball does in the professional field. Football is the great American college pastime, and it provides the financial sinews for other branches of college athletics in that it is everywhere vastly more than merely self-supporting and the enormous revenues derived therefrom, running up into six figures in the cases of the largest colleges, makes possible the maintenance of other sports that cannot support themselves.

What an inspiring sight the mammoth stadiums present when some sixty or seventy thousand persons have gathered there to witness the game. The excitement grows tense and the cheers and college songs, first on one side and then the other, are thrilling in the extreme, and the parade by the victors, the snake dance, and the throwing of hats over the goal posts are not the least enjoyable features of attending a game.

Surprisingly little is known by the rank and file of its followers of the origin and early history of American

college football. The game of today is the gradual evolution of the sport of New England of one hundred years ago when they used to inflate a bladder and kick it about. Yale introduced football as a college sport, but only between Freshmen and Sophomores, in 1840. It was not until 1873 that universities began playing it. There were then twenty men to a side. In 1876 Harvard and Yale met in football for the first time and immediately afterward the present eleven man rules were created.

Football's growth has been constant and consistent ever since, the football rules committee having had no small part in bringing the game where it is today.

It is estimated that in ordinary football seasons five hundred colleges and ten times as many schools play the game; that last year one hundred and fifty thousand young men sought places on fifty-five hundred teams, and that fifty thousand games were played and that at least twenty-five million persons attended the contests.

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GLEANER FACULTY ADVISER

The Gleaner staff prides itself in having secured the services of Prof. Drue Allman as its advisor.

Though late in the year we feel Prof. Allman will add materially to the publishing of the remaining issues.

Prof. Allman has been with the faculty four years and during this time has especially interested himself in the various student activities—both athletic and literary. In the classroom he instructs in physics, greenhouse management, orcharding and various other horticultural subjects. In practice he has supervision over the horticultural department: green house, nursery and vegetable garden.

He has composed the majority of the football songs and has written music to various class songs. The splendid Glee Club organization of the past few years was produced by his ability and care of this particular branch of student activity. This club is now under reconstruction. Prof. Allman coached the 1918 class for their Class Day "play." He has on many occasions contributed articles—both comical and educational, to the Gleaner.

For all these and various other contributions the students feel indebted and adds all the more pleasure to the staff in making known Prof. Drue Allman's position as Gleaner Faculty Advisor.

LASKER HALL AWFISHAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

It is the earnest desire of the Department of Legislature of N. F. S. that students and faculty co-operate in enforcing the following rules and regulations which have been unanimously passed at the last meeting:

1. Students and faculty shall not write upon the walls until they have received their final finishing coat of paint.

2. The faculty shall not carry hot sausages to their rooms as it tends to lower the morale of hound life at the school.

3. Students shall not eat soup with a fork; soup should be seen and not heard.

4. No tipping of waitresses will be permitted. (Note: —this includes tipping your hats.

5. The feeding of pet animals in the reception room is strictly prohibited. Mice and roaches are the only pets which will be fed by the domestic department.

6. The faculty shall not play marbles in the kitchen. The directors apartment is the only place where gambling will be tolerated.

7. Political discussions will not be permitted at table, since everyone realizes that Marcus will be our next president.

8. Finger bowls will be served every Saturday evening, but they are not meant to take a bath in.

9. Students will please come to supper promptly on Friday evenings so as to avoid the rush for chapel immediately following.

10. Wives of faculty members will kindly refrain from throwing cigarette butts under the table as it sets a bad example to incoming freshmen.

11. The silverware is the property of the institution and will not be replenished nor replated if stolen.

12. A small donation of fifty cents per meal will be painlessly extracted from faculty and students having guests for meals. If the guest is your mother-in-law, however, ask for a rain check, or a check rein.

13. No throwing of stewed vegetables allowed. If you simply MUST throw something, ask your waiter for a second helping of ice cream.

14. Toothpicks will be served a la carte (Dory included). Use them freely and thereby avoid late blight and mildew.

15. Seniors shall wait until the Freshmen are seated

before offering them the bottle. Juniors shall not flirt with the chickens; they might lay for them.

16. IMPORTANT! Do not allow the numerous visits of the Board to interfere with the above rules. Remember that "Co-operation is the THIEF of time" and that "Team Work" is what ruined the mules.

Disapproved November 31, 1918.

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We are indebted to our Matron, Miss Churchman, and our Governess Miss Colvin for a very pleasant evening. It seems they foresaw Perkiomen's downfall, and so "prepared they a feast."

After supper every one gathered in the assembly hall and the evening opened with dancing. No special program had been arranged but the various performances were given in good order. After dancing out both our shoes it was conclusive that a less strenuous affair be conducted.

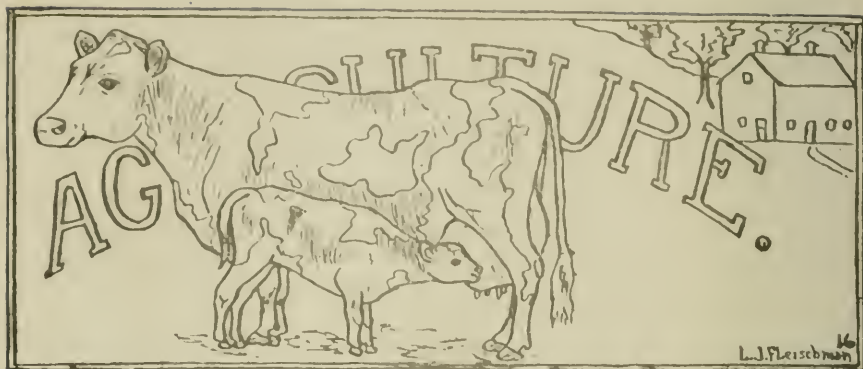
Before attempting a program of recitals (both amateur and professional) Captain Segal of the famous '18 football squad requested each player to give a "talk" about the afternoon game. The coaches, faculty members, and several spectators were also called upon.

Miss Dorothy Pearlman furnished piano music for dancing, assisted by the school Glee Club orchestra. The program:

Cheering the football men	Assemblage
Recitations	Miss Louise Hadden
Piano recitals	Miss Pearlman
Piano recitals	M. Skaist
Comedy and jiggling	Paul Allman
Songs	S. Marcus
Songs	Silverman
Jiggling	G. Taube
Songs	Miss Ella Baker

Taube spoiled the desires of having a quiet evening by giving a vocal imitation of a politician on the stump. A howl immediately arose and probably would have caused a riot but refreshments were hurried to the scene and the fellows in their madness forgot the intrusion and quenched their upheaval with lemonade and cream.

The students through the Gleaner, wish to thank Miss Colvin and Miss Churchman.



George Wolff, Editor, '19.

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS FOR THE FARMER

This is the big question which now confronts the American farmer who, tho many miles away from the war has been so hard hit by it.

Being called upon by the Food Administration and the hungry public to raise more food, he was seriously handicapped by a scarcity of experienced farm help, and also the high cost of everything he had to buy, but yet he did his bit, and then some and kept the fighting men and the starving populace of the belligerent countries fed. And now that this terrible and frightful war is at an end, the farmer must still keep up his good work and feed the peoples of those countries who have the mighty task of reconstruction ahead of them. In the countries where active fighting has taken place, the soil has been ruined for many years to come, and the foodstuffs formerly raised there must now come from another source, and it is this source which paves the way for a good export market for our farmers.

During the entire reconstruction period, which will cover a number of years, the farmer should have no fear of any great slump in prices for his products. While in the war we supplied our Allies both the fighting men and the people, but now we must supply both friend and former foes alike, if we are to show our true American spirit, and this will create a steady market for any surplus goods we may have.

But the farmer should not be discouraged as in

former years when panics occurred, or when times were bad, by lowering the prices for the goods he had to sell and maintaining the level of prices on other commodities that he had to buy which existed before these bad times came. The economic structure of any country is built upon the rocks of Agriculture, and wherever the farmer is content and prosperous, it is the country in which he resides that is also prosperous and progressive. And now that the war is over, we hope conditions will be favorable to the farmer, so that he may continue his good work with a lighter heart than in former years and supply the poor unfortunate souls who have borne the heaviest burden of the war upon their shoulders "over there;" with the food which they will sorely need.

GEO. GOLDBERG, '20.

PROJECT GARDENS

Last year, when Mr. Hoover sent out his plea to the American farmers to raise more food, a new spirit was born in old N. F. S. There were quite a few pieces of land about the school that were too small for the school to work profitably, or the soil was too poor, or for some other reason was not cultivated by the school.

A few of the students asked permission to cultivate these plots, and the faculty finally decided to give a plot to those of the upper classmen who desired them.

A contract was drawn up, the student being required to pay for seed, horse labor, and any other materials used. There were penalties for neglect of garden and misuse of tools. The garden was to be cultivated entirely on the students spare time, and he would have full charge of garden and products. There were about six gardens given out and some of the boys went to the trouble of clearing off a piece of brush land. Quite a bit of encouragement was offered, such as: "You'll be lucky if you get your seed back" and "it's lots of hard work." Of the six gardens four were successful and two failed on account of neglect. The gardens were worked by two boys on each plot.

When the spring of 1918 rolled around there were more applications for gardens than the school had to give, consequently many of the boys were disappointed. Space in the orchard was used, especially if there was a tree missing. Some of the gardens were not very large, but there is not one boy who regrets having worked one. Many were the times when a boy hoed his garden with

a heavy heart, as he would think of the game of tennis he might be playing with one of the fair damsels from Camp Arden.

The most profitable project garden was one cultivated by two Seniors, S. Miller and B. Coldsmith. Their success is due to the following reasons: Because of the fact that they were one of the successful gardeners of the year before, they were able to secure the largest piece of land which was about one acre. Also, they took an interest in the work and did not use half-way methods, but kept the garden in good condition. The acre, which was supposed to be poor soil, yielded 85 bushels of early potatoes, 15 bushels of late potatoes, fifteen dollars worth of early cabbage, ten dollars worth of late cabbage, eight dollars worth of sweet corn, and a few dollars worth of beans, rutabagas, squash and pumpkins. A few watermelons were raised and were put to good use by the owners. The receipts were \$230 and the expenses \$40, leaving a labor income of \$190 or \$95 each.

These figures show what any Farm School boy can do with his spare time. The daylight saving system has proven itself a friend and the project garden has come to N. F. S. to stay. The number of gardens will increase each year until the National Farm School will be a school of efficiency, in which every part of soil will be used for a purpose.

B. M. GOLDSMITH.

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PROJECT GARDEN WORK

Competition creates interest and a desire to excel, and interest in anything promotes hard work. This has been the case during the past season in project garden work; there was a greater acreage and more project gardens during the past season than during any other season in Farm School history.

The success attained by project garden owners during the previous year, coupled with the great demand for all sorts of garden products, created a great desire on the part of a number of students to work project gardens.

As early in the spring as the weather permitted, and whenever time was available, the owners of project gardens could be seen ploughing and preparing for planting every bit of land that was available. Things seemed to go well from the start, as the weather was very mild and pleasant as early as March, and such vegetables as required a long growing season were set out early and under favorable conditions for growth. The weather con-

tinued to be favorable all through the spring with but little exception, and owing to this everything that was planted sprung up quickly and made exceptionally fast growth. The crops that were grown largely, include potatoes, sweet corn, onions, cabbage and beans.

During the warm months of the growing season a dry spell set in which lasted quite a long time. One of the crops which suffers most from drought is the potato, as almost three quarters of its composition is water. Several of the owners of the large project gardens grew potatoes almost exclusively, and to the owners of these gardens, the dry season was a problem that was solved by cultivating the gardens more than would ordinarily be necessary. By so doing a mulch is formed and moisture which would otherwise be evaporated is thereby saved.

Although the crop of potatoes was materially decreased as a result of the lack of moisture, this condition prevailed throughout most of the growing sections resulting in a better price being paid than would be secured under favorable growing conditions. Moreover a great deal of experience was gained in how to grow crops under unfavorable conditions.

Most of the students who worked project gardens were successful both in respect to the profits returned for their labor, and in the valuable experience gained by their effort.

M. ROSENBERG.

FOOTBALL TERMS IN THE MESS HALL

Out of bounds—A Freshman's appetite.
Time out—Waiting for the waiter to arrive.
No interference—One man cleaning off the platter.
Dark Horse—An extra dessert.
The find of the season—An intellectual waiter.
Penalized—Empty sugar bowl.
Foul—Chicken on the menu.
Scrimmage—After the prayer is said.
Safety—Tea that can be drunk safely.

J. G., '19



THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL WAR GARDEN

With the idea of increasing food production and as an experiment of what might be accomplished by a Farm School undergraduate, the management of some two acres of land was intrusted to Abe Katz, of the class of 1920. The successful way in which the garden was handled and the yields and profits received therefrom are a credit to the operator as well as to the institution. The following report is the students description of the way in which he handled the proposition:

(The Horticulturist).

Realizing that the production of food was a vital part of my duty to Uncle Sam, I undertook the growing of truck (vegetable) crops upon a tract of land, the area of which was a little over two acres. Through the kindness of the W. Ailee Burpee Co., who supplied over fifteen dollars worth of seeds, gratis, I was assured of pure and freshly tested seeds. This happily gives me the occasion to acknowledge my indebtedness to the concern, and to the members of the Burpee family, who personally inspected by work upon several occasions.

The condition of the soil was very poor, having been previously devoted to the growing of large nursery

stock. My first task was to break up this soil and to remove the stumps and sprouts which had not been pulled out with the trees. By utilizing the school tractor to plow most of the land, much time and labor were saved. A team was used to plow the headlands. Vegetable seeds are relatively small and therefore demand a very fine seed bed; hence I spared no labor in fitting the land to receive the seed. The soil was quite fertile along the ditch at the west end, but otherwise rather poor in essential plant food.



A. Katz, challenging the food shortage.

My greatest handicap was the lateness of the season when I took hold. With the rush of spring work upon other parts of the farm, it was June third before the first seed was planted. Had I started the work earlier I feel confident that the yields of many crops would have been both larger and of better quality. For instance, lima beans were planted so late in the spring, that they began to yield during the early frosts of the Fall, instead of in August and September.

The following crops were among those planted:

Crop	Gross Returns
Sweet corn	\$72 00
Eggplant	71 52
Field beans	64 40
Beets	23 78
Celery	24 36
Pole lima beans	14 00
Cucumbers	13 48
Cabbage	12 85
Carrots	11 08
Snap beans	6 00
Bush lima beans	6 40
Peas	3 00
Radishes	4 50
Squash	4 00
Onions	1 00
Miscellaneous sales other than above listed	104 90

Total\$437 20

Items which would have been included in the cost of producing the above crops, had accounts been kept, are: Rental of land, horse labor, man labor, depreciation on tools, commercial fertilizers and marketing equipment. A generous estimate of all costs would, in my opinion total approximately \$150, leaving a net profit of about \$280. I would however, emphasize the fact that the garden was not operated for the sole purpose of making money, but to show what a student could accomplish without the direction of the faculty, and with his own experience as his sole teacher.

In conclusion, I feel that the experiment was entirely successful, and it is my earnest desire to some day apply to my own farm, the principles and valuable experience gained in the summer of 1918.

ABE KATZ, 1920.

HOME FARM

Our herd is not doing quite so well as last month, but last month was a record month. We are planning a change of feed which we hope will bring the cows up to last month's record.

We are well advanced with the farm work. All our corn is husked and quite a bit of fodder has been hauled in from the fields,

B. M. G., '19.

REPORT FARM NO. 1

During the month of November and early December, "heavy action" was needed to "demoralize" the great bumper crops that were stacked in the the fields and storage rooms.

In the field "light scrimmage" put the finishing "blow" to the corn left to be husked. Quick plow manœuvring completed the upturning of oat stubble and the turnip patch. The fodder stacks were "attacked from the rear" and "carried off the field" in "good order" and piled on the barn floor. Farmer's gold (barnyard manure) fluctuated owing to the changeable weather but was "tackled" and spread over the sod land to "encourage" 1919 bumper crops.

Of the storage crops the oats and rye were fed to the horses and will be fed to them throughout the winter to save the cribbed corn for the cattle. The apple and pear "arsenal" was "raided" occasionally, but a goodly "stock" yet remains; this will no doubt be "confiscated" by our successors at the next change of details (that is, provided we do not "ravish" them when we "retreat" to other "quarters.")

The herd (ten milking cows) produced 300 quarts of milk last month; averaging ten quarts per cow per day.

The crop yields:

Crop	Amount	Acreage	Per Acre
Rye	84 bushels	3.50	24 bushels
Rye (green feed)		1.00	
Oats	210 bushels	1.00	
Oats (green feed)		.50	
Hay	25 tons	12.00	2 tons
Corn (cribbed)	150 bushels	3.25	46 bushels
Corn (silage)		10.00	
Corn (green feed)		2.00	

J. I. M., '19.

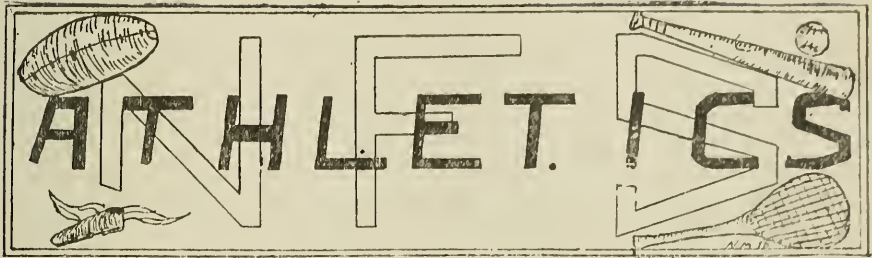
FARM NO 4

Because of the distance to and from the main buildings, this farm has an unfavorable location. For this reason and the absence of a silo the young stock which we were boarding for the Home Farm has been sent back. The stock originally comprised fifteen head. Four were sent back at intervals. These were heifers that were to freshen. The remaining stock just sent back included six pure breeds and five grade heifers.

We have repaired our fences and roads and expect to close the farm until next spring.

J. R., '19.





S. Miller, Editor, '19.

FARM SCHOOL 6—BRYN ATHEN 42

After quite a few setbacks on account of the influenza quarantine and various problems caused by the war situation, our team at last opened its season and suffered a defeat at the hands of Bryn Athens Academy, at Bryn Athens, on November 2.

Although our team played hard it was easily noticed that Farm School lacked its opponents experience. Although we lost the game it brought out the real ability of the players and that a little more experience and training would work wonders in rounding the fellows into shape for a real winning team. Of these men, Brumwasser and Harwitz, time and again made consistent plunges through the line. Captain Segal and S. Miller made a few spectacular end runs. Mayer, Wolf and Marcus outplayed Bryn Athen's linesmen. But these were individualistic and were not promptly followed up by co-operative teamwork.

Bryn Athen lost more ground by plunging through the line than they gained, but succeeded around the ends several times. They won the game by successful forward passes which were skillfully thrown at least forty yards by Astlunde, full-back, and caught by Captain Kentner, quarterback, and Freeman, half back.

Fine scored the touchdown for Farm School by an intercepted forward pass.

Line-up:

Bryn Athen A.	Position	National Farm School
Barnitz	Left End	Zinn
Pihl Stebling	Left Tackle	Woelf
E. P. Acton	Left Guard	Marcus
E. C. Acton	Centre	Schlossberg
Scalbrum	Right Guard	Rabinowitz
Farrington	Right Tackle	Mayer
Smith	Right End	Smith

Kintner Quarterback S. Miller
 Freeman Left Halfback Saegl (Capt.)
 Synnestvedt Right Halfback Horwitz
 Astlund Fullback Brunwasser
 Officials—Referee, Sigmund, Lafayette; umpire,
 Toor, Farm School; time of periods, 12 minutes. Subs—
 Farm School, Fine for Smith. Bryn Athen—Scharr for
 Phil. Stebbing, Burnman for Smith, S. D. Stebbing for
 Scalbrom

—0—

FARM SCHOOL VS. WEST PHILA. CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL—FARM SCHOOL 63, CATHOLIC HIGH 6

In order to try all our men so that we could put up our best team against Perkiomen and P. I. D. Coach Work arranged a game with the easy West Philadelphia Catholic High School. The regular line-up was altogether changed with new men in every position except the quarterback, left half and right end position. The line-up being as follows: Right guard, Marcus; right tackle Brunwasser; right end, Fine; center, Wolf; left guard, Groman; left tackle, Harwitz; left end, Katz; quarterback, Miller; left half back, Segal (Capt.) right half back, Zinn; full back, Mills.

At the end of the first quarter the score was 18-0 in favor of N. F. S. This was far from excitable so a slight reserve team replaced the regulars. Line-up: L. E., Moscovitz; L. T. Rosenberg; L. G., Ackerman, Schlosberg, R. G., Corenzwick, Goldberg; R. T. Greenwald; R. E., Hahne; Q. B., Zinn, Cooper; L. H. B., Cooper, Daniels; R. H. B. Silverman; F. B., Mills; C. Wo. fl

Final score: N. F. S., 63; W. C. H., 6. (The shakeup in the regular lineup at the start of the game paved the way for the defeat of Perkiomen and the splendid showing of the team in the remaining games. It placed the all-round players in their best commanding positions.

FARM SCHOOL VS. PERKIOMEN SEMINARY FARM SCHOOL 19; PERKIOMEN 7

For the first time in nine years Farm School succeeded in defeating the strong team representing Perkiomen Seminary. The team that lined up against Perkiomen was made up of the best eleven Coach Work ever saw at N. F. S. Farm School outplayed Perkiomen from the start and began its victory when Brunwasser and Horwitz, the home team's tackles held the Perkiomen team (Perkiomen received the kick-off) for three downs

with only a mere two yard gain. When Farm School took the ball they ran through the Perkiomen team for gains ranging from ten to thirty yards, and made the first touchdown in less than five minutes.

Not only did the Farm School team have a good backfield to advance the ball and an excellent line which broke up all the plays Perkiomen had, but it had a crackerjack interference. Each man on the Farm School team made it a point to throw a Perkiomen man to the ground. This interference was one of the best shown this year. Farm School played the game hard and always proved itself a far better team than Perkiomen.

The Perkiomen team fought bitterly and succeeded to score in the second half when Capt. Carleson (F. B.) made a few long runs through center. The line-up:

Farm School		Perkiomen	
Fine	 Left End	 Earnest	
Brunwasser	 Left Tackle	 Bechtel	
Groman	 Left Guard	 Theirot	
Wolf	 Center	 Koch	
Marcus	 Right Guard	 Edelman	
Horwitz	 Right Tackle	 T. Evans	
E. Katz	 Right End	 Carroll	
S. Miller	 Quarterback	 Josende	
Zinn	 Right halfback	 Dixon	
Segal (Capt.)	 Left Halfback	 Mills	
R. Mills	 Fullback	 Carleson (Capt.)	

Touchdowns—R. Mills 1, Brunwasser 1, S. Miller 1.
Goals from touchdowns—R. Mills 1. Carleson scored the touchdown for Perkiomen and Josende made the goal after the touchdown. Time of periods—12 minutes.
Referee—C. Toor of Farm School. Umpire—McKeone of Perkiomen.

FARM SCHOOL VS. PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR DEAF—N. F. S. 6; P. I. D. 7

The annual football game which stirs up much excitement among the footballists of Farm School and P. I. D., was played on Thanksgiving Day in mud and rain. The weather did not hinder in the least the fighting spirit of both combatants. The rain and the soft ground prevented the Farm School men from getting started as they did against Perkiomen, because they slipped on their feet and the ball fumbled in their hands. The P. I. D. line many times took advantage of this in the first half. Until the middle of the second half neither Farm

School nor P. I. D. did not seem to gain much. In the second half P. I. D. begun some lineplunging through center and succeeded every time when there were enough men to push him through which although illegal did not attract the referee's eye.

In the second half Farm School came back with a new man drawn from the spectators. This man was Ben Joffe who took the halfback's position. With him on the backfield and Brunwasser back on the line the team became much stronger and scored its first touchdown in the third quarter, but failed to kick the goal which afterwards decided the result of the game. Mills, Joffe and Zinn made many sensational runs around the end. The line-up is as follows:

P. I. D.		Farm School
D. Bagdau	Left End	Fine
A. Messa	Left Tackle	Meyer
D. Libey	Left Guard	Mracus
A. Turoski	Center	Wolf
D. Kirby	Right Guard	Groman
A. Miazza	Right Tackle	Horwitz
F. Woelf	Right End	E. Katz
J. Hasson (Capt.)	Quarterback	Segal (Capt.)
T. McMannes	Left Halfback	Brunwasser
P. Rosenmond	Right Halfback	Zinn
A. Rambler	Fullback	Mills

Subs—Farm School, Joffe, Smith, Goldberg, Schlossberg, Samuels. Time of periods 12 minuets. Touchdowns, P. I. D., Rambler 1; Farm School, Mills 1. Goal after townchdown Hasson of P. I. D.

HEARD DURING THE FOOTBALL SEASON

P. I. D., didn't mean to hold us with their hands,—they were just trying to tell us something.

Non-essential in P. I. D. game—the whistle.

Though they beat us and they slayed us,

By our coach, Jimmy Work, that made us,

We're a better team than you are

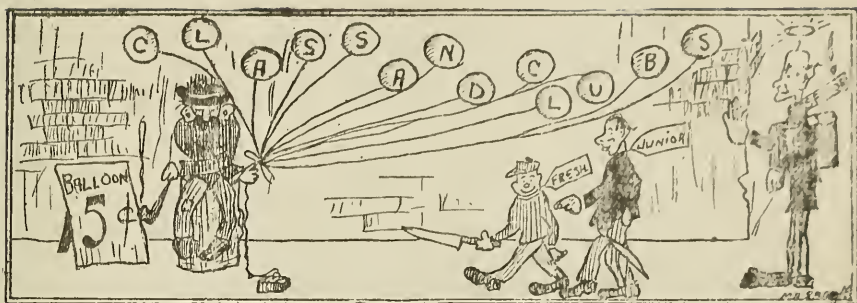
P. I. D.

Can you blame Catholic High for being beaten? They had to play the whole football squad,—from smallest freshman to biggest varsity man.

Perkiomen's famous song, as sung last year, "Farm School will mourn tonight, etc., was sung again this year but with different words, namely.

"Perky will mourn tonight, etc."

J. G., '19.



CLASS NOTES.

CLASS OF 1919

During the coming two months remaining before graduation we are to varnish our education with the finishing coat of Farm School training. All of our studies are advanced subects and count a great deal in furthering the principles of agriculture that were taught us in the lower grades. The practical work has long ago been attacked from a more intelligent point of view but there remains yet a few points of information that are necessary for successful farm operation.

In athletics we consider our captains and managers, both of the diamond and gridiron as having made an exceptional good record. They have set the records a notch higher and future teams have that much more to overcome before they can pride themselves as being champions.

Arrangements for good graduation and Class Day exercises are well underway.

1920 CLASS

We are starting our winter courses and are making great progress in our class work. Winter finds us spiritually inclined in our husking and trying to harvest the late crops early. Our class fortunately is to have seven candidates for the 1918 football team. All of whom are trying their utmost to produce a good football team. They are: S. Brumwasser, our captain; W. J. Groman, manager; I. Mills, S. Smith, S. Buskin, G. Goldberg, S. Fine. They all proved great assets to the varsity. As we are approaching our Senior year we are trying to produce football stars for the 1919 F B. team. Our class as

a whole is putting its aim and effort to beat the Freshmen with an overwhelming score. We are very fortunate in having Mr. I. Marcus, as coach. With his advise and the splendid co-operation of captains Brunwasser and the entire class, the Junior Football team is at its acme.

Cec W. E. S., '20.

1921

Owing to the resignation of our president Zinn, and our treasurer, Trupen, we have been forced to reorganize and to elect new officers. The standing officers now are: D. De Vito, president; Corenzwit, vice president; Statman, secretary-treasurer, and H. Glick, Sergeant-at-arms. Our rally has been a complete success, and we are thankful for the untiring efforts of Miss Churchman, without whose help, we never would have succeeded so thoroughly as we did.

With such men as Zinn, Sameuls, Cooper, Silverman and many others, our football team is fully prepared to meet and beat the team of the Junior team. With the able supervising of our coach, Sam Miller, and our Captain, Zinn, we are confident of winning. We cannot thank our coach, Sam Miller, too much for his untiring work in drilling our team.

We hope to finish the year successfully and to keep our school always uppermost in our minds.

Sec. W. E. S., '20.

"F" ON MESS HALL FLOOR

Following the custom associated with the football season the Freshmen held the annual "Football Rally," Sunday evening, November 2, in the dining hall of Lasker Hall.

The spacious hall echoed with the enchantment of the real football spirit. The fore of the room was embellished with American flags and on each side nature was represented in all her splendor—branches, leaves and flowers in profuse abundance. The chairs and tables were arranged so as to form a conspicuous "F." A luxurious supper was served—including chicken, sweets, ice cream and cider.

Coach Toor, was chairman of the occasion and appropriately introduced each speaker. Jimmy Work and his wife were special guests of the evening.

The Freshmen wish to thank Miss Churchman and the school for their excellent support toward making this affair a success.

G. T., '21.

POWER ACQUIRED THROUGH HABIT

(Prof. Marcovitch has requested that the following essay be published in the "Gleaner" as the best composition on "Habits," written by a Senior.)

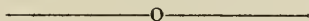
Habit is like a cable, we weave a thread of it each day, until it becomes so strong we cannot break it.

Power may be obtained in many ways, but of these, habit is perhaps the best avenue to the goal of power.

For example:—A man run down in bodily health and a mere physical wreck is of little value to the world or to himself. Finally he makes a resolution to better his condition. With the object in view of building himself up both physically and mentally he determines to exercise daily, practice eating the proper things at the proper time, practice regular habits, etc. At first it is very hard for him to do these things, but as time passes they become habits, which he performs without any special effort. It is in this way that he gains, through habit, the power to build up his body and enjoy health and happiness.

As another example:—We all know that if we form habits such as, punctuality, industry, concentration, etc., we are bound to gain great power through them, although they are habits and are practised with little or no effort on our part after we have acquired these several habits. So it is with any human being whose constitution is merely a bundle of habits. All the energy that is placed in us may be used for a good or bad purpose. Habit decides this. If we start early in our lives to employ our energy in the development of good habits, such as habits of studying, these habits will grow with us, and as we grow stronger, these habits will become stronger and finally a part of our constitution.

M. ROSENBERG.



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J. GOLDSTEIN,
Business Manager.

SCRUB AND RUB.

BEN JAFFE.

A ban a yust gude farmer, als more as sixteen yars,
 A ban raise little wheat und corn, und fat some hogs und
 steers
 A ban watch dis farmer peezeness close fur where da
 money gits,
 'nd a find him' comin' quickest when you yust ban
 pullin tits.

Das falla wot ban rasin grain und haulin dem to town,
 Ha got no money in da bank, ha man broke da hole yare
 roun'.
 Das falla wot ban fattin stock, ban rich den ha ban poor,
 Som etam ha make a lot of money, some tam ha losin
 more.

Das falla wid da brindle cow got bully tang, you bet,
 Ha never lost a whole yare's crop—if ground comes dry
 or wet,
 When hail ban beaten down da crop und yust ban raisin
 fits,
 At night ha calls dose brindles home und yust ban pullin
 tits.

Ha got a gude cream separator wot makes a lot of
 cream,
 Ha got da money from da creamery yust like a pleasant
 dream,
 Ha got money in da bank, ha got money in his mitts,
 Ha ban no Rockefeller, he yust ban pullin tits.

—0—

TIMELY TALKS

(Table Etiquette)

(Good table manners are essential to good character.

Let not your animal instincts rise above your good sense of manners lest you become selfish and ignorant; likewise do you become intelligent, kind hearted and self controlled if you make provision for your neighbor's appetite.

More important is your neighbors good will than an appeasement of your appetite.

"Please" is the best dumb waiter that can be installed for quick, good and intelligent service.

The crumbs on the tables are worth more to you

than the best Thanksgiving dinner served to the King of England.

You wouldn't want dirty food served to you—neither do pigs. So give Mr. Porker square deal by keeping the crumbs off the floor if for no other reason.

Wash your hands before coming to the table lest your food (beans, peas, etc.,) germinate between the time it leaves the plate and enters your mouth.

Be kind to dumb animals—treat the “dogs” at Wednesday suppers gently.

Use the O. R. sparingly so as to develop the “self possession” glue bottle in each individual room.

Drink plenty of tea and coffee thus gaining much inspiration to be used in writing Gleaner editorials.

J. I. M., '19

FOOLISH QUESTIONS

The first question fired at Sam Miller when he was carried off the football field was, “Are you hurt?” he answered, “No, I felt so healthy, that I spoiled my appetite eating, so I let them cripple me.”

Someone watched E. Katz crank his auto for a half hour then asked, “Won't it start?” Katz answered, “Oh, sure, I'm afraid I'll get up town too early so I'm limbering up my muscles a while.”

“Doc” Miller seen shaving off a three months growth of hair from his upper lip was asked, “Are you shaving?” “Doc” said, “No, I'm practicing whitewashing so I'll be an expert at my future trade.”

(Brown swearing over a 20 lb. cow.)
next page.

Goldsmith—“Are you you a milker?”

Brown—“No, I want to pull strong with my future boss so I'm practicing on teats.

(Scotty exercising his vocal organs).

Rosenberg—“Are you singing?”

Scotty—“No, I'm trying to imitate a paymaster giving out notes.”

(Swerdlow drinking soup).

Fine—“Are you eating?”

Swerdlow—“Why, no, I haven't had much time to practice on my trombone, so I'm using my spare time at meals.”

(Skaist banging away on the piano for nigh half an hour with that incessant Missouri waltz).

J. GOLDSTEIN, '19

WITH OUR GRADS

Or is it "Without Grads?" It seems that each season should have its "Big Day." Only preceding the Spring Festival do we hear the echo of the past-masters of N. F. S., and then only those who live within a short distance of the school SHOW UP.

If you fellows need to be pulmotored each ear with Farm School spirit like the undergraduates need a WORK injector there's SOME job ahead for Jimmy.

Taking a general survey of the school the achievements have been unusual. Owing to the unfavorable national aspect the fellows did miraculously well. All pulled together with one idea: "A BIGGER, BETTER, FARM SCHOOL?"

But to what avail? If the alumnae does not KEEP PACE with the school's growth why go further? IT IS UP TO YOU—each individual. WE NEED YOUR HELP. Your voice is the voice of EXPERIENCE; and experience is INDISPENSIBLE for success.

Get in touch with your Alumni president (Jimmy Work—the fellow who makes football possible for Farm School). If he sends an answer too promptly try your Secretary (C. J. Toor—the right hand man to Jimmy Work, who is making a wonderful success with our home poultry department). If he fails to comply with all your desires try our Director.

This last resort failing write our Alumnae Editor. Either write us for personal information—or better still send us something for publication; your sweethearts photo or your divorce certificate. SEND US, oh SEND SEND US something of yourself. Even though it be an old pair of shoes. That will at least assure us that you are on your feet.

Memorandum

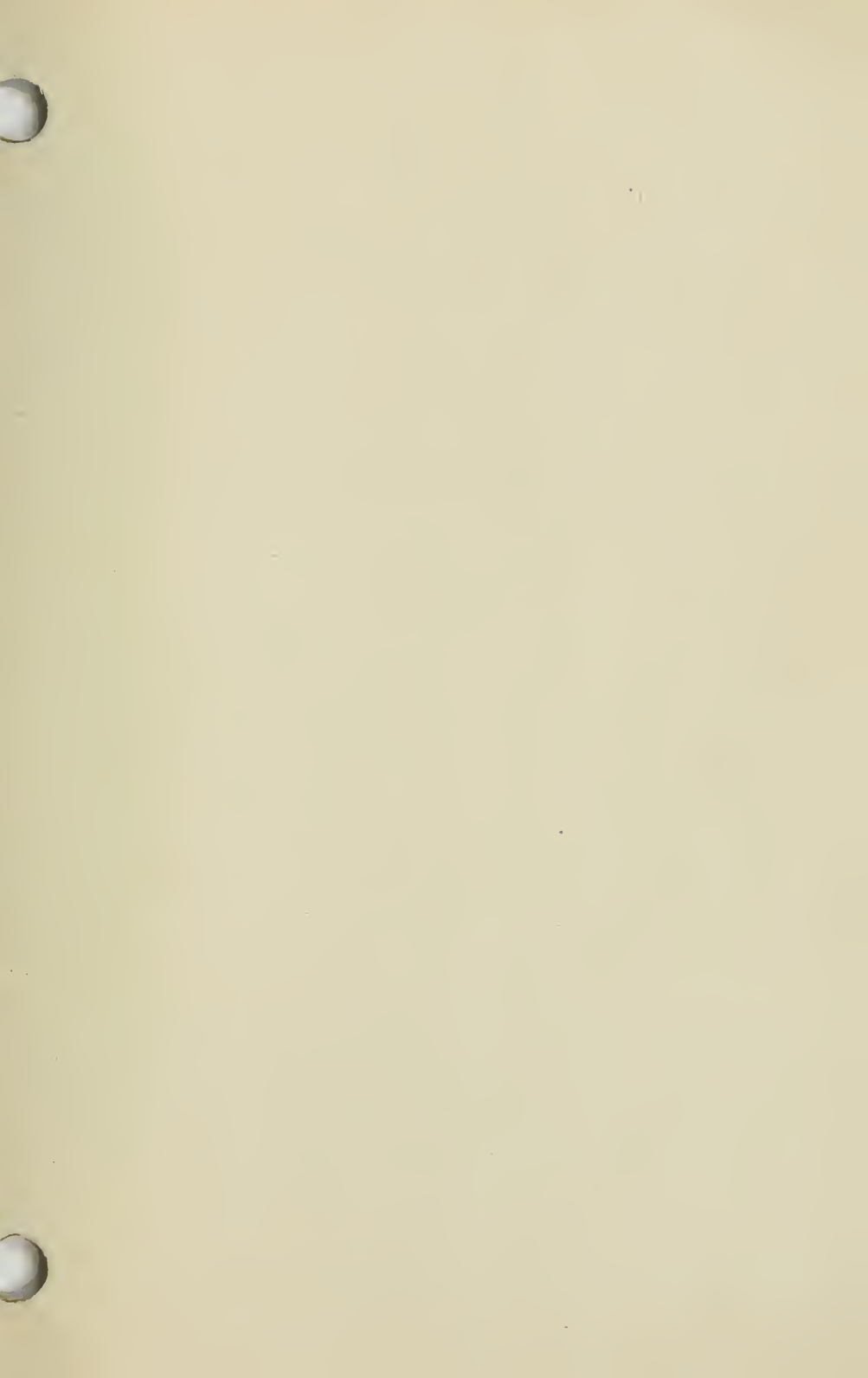
James Work, 4117 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Alumnae President.

Cecil J. Toor, N. F. S., Alumnae Secretary.

Bernard Ostrolenk, N. F. S., Director.

Julius Brodie, N. F. S., Gleaner Alumni Editor.

Joseph Goldstein, N. F. S., Gleaner Business Manager.



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